REMARKS

In the last Office Action, the drawings were objected to because Figs. 5A-5B and 6A-6C should be designated with the legend "Prior Art" because these figures illustrate only prior art subject matter.

Claims 1-5 and 8-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the Admitted Prior Art (APA) of Figs. 5-6, and claims 6-7 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over APA in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,411,274 to Watanabe et al. ("Watanabe"). The drawings were accepted by the Examiner subject to overcoming the objection concerning labeling Figs. 5-6 as "Prior Art". The Examiner acknowledged applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. §119 and noted that certified copies of the two priority applications have not as yet been filed.

In accordance with this response, Figs. 5A-5B and 6A-6C have been labeled with the legend "Prior Art" and replacement drawing sheets of Figs. 5-6 have been submitted to effect this correction. Claims 1-12 have been amended to more particularly point and distinctly claim the novel subject matter of the invention and to avoid any incidental reading of the claims on the Admitted Prior Art (APA) described in the specification and in Figs. 5-6. Page 8 of the specification has been revised to provide a definition for the "display area

of the axis" described in the specification and recited in the claims. A new abstract which more clearly reflects the invention to which the amended and new claims are directed has been substituted for the original abstract.

The present invention pertains to a graphical display adjusting system that enables simplified adjustment of scaling and selection of scrolled areas of individual graphic images (graphs) relative to other graphic images which are all initially displayed at the same time on a screen. For example, Fig. 2 shows a screen on which the graphs of several variables are displayed together with their axes identifying the data corresponding to each graph. As is common, the data of each variable is plotted on the vertical (Y) axis and the variable, which in this case is temperature, is plotted on the horizontal (X) axis. By means of the graphical display adjusting system shown in Fig. 1, selected ones of the graphs shown in Fig. 2 may be manipulated such as shown, for example, in Figs. 4A-4F. By way of example, the DTA graph shown in Fig. 2 may be moved to the center of the screen and presented in reduced size, as shown in Fig. 4A, by bringing the cursor of a pointing device 2 to the Y axis corresponding to DTA values and then clicking the pointing device thereby activating the scroll means 5 and the scaling means 6 in readiness for receiving a command from the pointing device 2

concerning the DTA graph. In this example, in order to display the DTA graph on the upper half of the screen, the scale width in the Y-direction must be halved, thus the pointing device 2, which in this case is a wheel W of a mouse M, is rotated rearwardly to activate the scaling means 6 which performs a scaling operation and reduces the size of the DTA graph. By placing the cursor of the pointing device 2 on the DTA axis and dragging the axis upwards, the scroll means 5 moves in parallel with the movement of the cursor to thereby move the DTA graph to the upper half of the screen, as shown in Fig. 4B.

In accordance with the invention, there is no need to display scroll bars S corresponding to the respective graphs or scaling bars P as done in the Admitted Prior Art (APA) of Figs. 5-6, which narrow the display area on the screen for the graphs and which are usually positioned close to one another which often results in misoperation. Moreover, when printing the graphical image on paper, the scroll bars and scaling bars are unnecessary and reduce the size of the printed graphical display. Though it is possible to print only the graphical display and not the scroll and scaling bars, this often results in the graphical image being shifted off center, or the aspect ratio of the selected print area would be different from that of the graphical display on the

screen. The present invention obviates these drawbacks by eliminating the need for scroll bars and scaling bars and instead uses the pointing device for accomplishing scaling and scrolling functions.

Independent claims 1, 2, 3 and 12 have been amended to more particularly point out the inventive subject matter. Amended claim 1 recites a graphical display adjusting system comprising means for selecting one graph out of a plurality of graphs which are displayed on a screen by specifying an axis corresponding to the selected graph by a pointing device, and means for scrolling the selected graph by another operation of the pointing device. Claim 2 recites a graphical display adjusting system comprising means for selecting one graph out of a plurality of graphs which are displayed on a screen by specifying an axis corresponding to the selected graph by a pointing device, and means for displaying the selected graph in an enlarged or reduced scale by another operation of the pointing device. Amended independent claim 3 is a combination of claims 1 and 2. Independent claim 12 recites a graphical display adjusting system comprising means for selecting one graph out of a plurality of graphs which are displayed on a screen by specifying an axis corresponding to the selected graph by a pointing device, and means for temporarily eliminating one or more of the non-selected graphs from the

-14-

screen by issuing a temporary elimination command by the pointing device specifying the axes of one or more non-selected graphs which are to be temporarily eliminated. The Admitted Prior Art (APA) does not disclose or suggest the subject matter of these independent claims.

The APA shown in Figs. 5-6 and described in the specification does not disclose means for selecting one graph from a plurality of graphs displayed on a screen by specifying an axis corresponding to the selected graph by a pointing device, thus does not disclose means for scrolling the selected graph by another operation of the pointing device, and does not disclose means for displaying the selected graph in an enlarged or reduced scale by another operation of the pointing device. Instead, the APA discloses that the displaying position of a graph, or the scale of a graph, is changed as shown in Figs. 5A and 5B by operation of the scroll bar S or the scaling bar P shown in Fig. 6C. The APA discloses in the paragraph bridging pages 2-3 of the specification that a scroll bar S corresponding to one selected graph must be clicked on and dragged in order to move the graph, as shown in Fig. 5A. Similarly, a scaling bar P corresponding to a selected graph must be clicked on and dragged in order to display the selected graph in enlarged or reduced scale. As described, this requires the display of

-15-

scroll bars S and scaling bars P. Thus the APA does not
select a graph by specifying an axis corresponding to the
selected graph by a pointing device, nor does the APA disclose
means for scrolling the selected graph by another operation of
the pointing device by means for displaying the selected graph
in an enlarged reduced scale by another operation of the
pointing device, as required by the base claims.

Contrary to the Examiner's contention, the scroll
bars S and the scaling bars P do not correspond to axes of the
displayed graphs, and the arrow shown in Fig. 5A simply
denotes the moving direction of the DTA graph. New claims
13-16 specify that the axis corresponding to the selected
graph has markings denoting different values of the selected
graph along the axis, and the scrolling bars S and scaling
bars P clearly do not correspond to "the axis corresponding to
the selected graph" recited in the claims.

Further, the axes of the scroll bars S and the
scaling bars P is not, as contended by the Examiner, an axis
of the graphs. The dictionary definition quoted by the
Examiner does not support the contention that the scroll and
scaling bars are axes of the graphs. In the case of graphs,
the axes contain markings or gradations denoting different
values along the axis of the graph, and the scroll and scaling
bars provide scrolling and scaling information but do not

constitute part of the graphs. New claims 17-20 specify that the axis corresponding to the selected graph is not an axis of either a scroll bar or a scaling bar.

The secondary reference to Watanabe has been cited for its teaching of a mouse having a rotating wheel for enlarging/reducing an image on a display screen. Moreover, Watanabe does not disclose or suggest the other limitations of base claims 1 and 2 and thus the combined teachings of the APA and Watanabe do not render obvious the claimed subject matter.
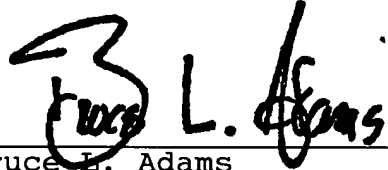
In view of the foregoing, the application is now believed to be in condition for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and passage of the application to issue are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

ADAMS & WILKS

Attorneys for Applicant

By: _____
Bruce L. Adams
Reg. No. 25,386

50 Broadway - 31st Floor
New York, NY 10004
(212) 809-3700

-18-